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10 **IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
11 **FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA**

12 **Patricia Hubbard,**

13 **Plaintiff,**

14 **-against-**

15 **Zions Debt Holdings, LLC,**

16 **Defendant.**

17 **Civil Case Number:**
18 **2:24-cv-00237-JJT**

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20 **MEMORANDUM OF LAW IN SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFF'S**
21 **MOTION FOR DEFAULT JUDGMENT**
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PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

This Memorandum of Law is submitted in support of Plaintiff's Motion for Default Judgment, pursuant to FRCP 55. This is a case filed under the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (the FDCPA). Plaintiff, Patricia Hubbard, is an 86-year old senior citizen who was pursued by a debt collector seeking to collect hundreds of dollars on a debt that she did not owe. Even worse, the Defendant wildly inflated the amount of the debt supposedly owed by the elderly Ms. Hubbard, arbitrarily tacking on hundreds of dollars in interest and fees that the underlying contract never authorized. This debt collector failed to ever provide Ms. Hubbard with the statutorily-required notice of her rights to dispute this made-up debt, and instead just parked this debt on her credit report, thereby making it more difficult for her to obtain credit in her old age.

After being properly served, the Defendant consciously chose to ignore this lawsuit – just like it consistently does, every time it faces an FDCPA lawsuit for its egregious disregard of these federal laws protecting everyday Americans. As a result, the Clerk's Certificate of Default was then entered in this action on March 8, 2024. *See*, Docket 10. Plaintiff now asks that the Court enter an Order granting the Plaintiff an award of statutory damages and

1 compensatory damages, along with her attorneys' fees and costs. The legal
2 support for each of those claims are addressed, in turn, below.

3 **ARGUMENT**

4 **A. Plaintiff's Claim Under The FDCPA.**

5 The allegations in the Complaint, deemed admitted by the Defendant's
6 default, establish several violations of the FDCPA. "To prevail on a FDCPA
7 claim, a plaintiff must sufficiently establish that (1) she was the object of
8 collection activity arising from a consumer debt as defined by the FDCPA;
9 (2) the defendant is a debt collector as defined by the FDCPA; and (3) the
10 defendant engaged in an act or omission prohibited by the FDCPA." *Bazan v.*
11 *Hammerman & Hultgren PC*, No. CV-20-01138-PHX-DLR, 2020 U.S. Dist.
12 LEXIS 165957, at *2 (D. Ariz. Sep. 10, 2020), quoting *Hamilton v. Tiffany &*
13 *Bosco PA*, No. CV-14-00708-PHX-GMS, 2015 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 193943,
14 2015 WL 11120694, at * 2 (D. Ariz. Feb. 10, 2015).

15 The Complaint this action alleges that Ms. Hubbard canceled her home
16 alarm system, but that the alarm company continued billing her, even though
17 she owes it no money. *See*, Docket 1, ¶13-14. Ms. Hubbard further alleges
18 that this home alarm monitoring bill (a quintessential consumer debt) was then
19 purchased by the Defendant, which is a debt collector that specializes in the
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1 buying and collection of defaulted debts. *See id.*, ¶5-9, 16-17. The Plaintiff
2 has thus established the first two elements of her FDCPA claim.

3 The third element of the Plaintiff's FDCPA claim is similarly now
4 established, as the Defendant plainly violated a number of distinct provisions
5 of that statute. For example, Section 1692f(1) of the FDCPA specifically
6 prohibits debt collectors from attempting to collect any amount that is not
7 owed. 15 U.S.C. § 1692f(1). Plaintiff alleges that the Defendant violated this
8 provision by attempting to collect hundreds of dollars from her that she did
9 not owe. *See*, Docket 1, ¶31-34. Similarly, Plaintiff alleges that the Defendant
10 violated 15 USC § 1692e by: (1) making false representations regarding the
11 amount of the debt owed (violating § 1692e(2) of the Act), and (2) by failing
12 to disclose that it was a debt collector (violating § 1692e(11) of the Act). *See*,
13 Docket 1, ¶24-25, 35. Finally, the Plaintiff has established a violation of 15
14 U.S.C. § 1692g because the Defendant failed to provide her with the
15 statutorily-required notice about her rights to dispute this debt. *See id.*, ¶23,
16 37.

17 Having established each element of her claim under the FDCPA,
18 Plaintiff is now entitled to a default judgment against the Defendant, along
19 with the damages, fees and costs available under the statute.
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B. Plaintiff Is Entitled To An Award Of Statutory Damages.

A plaintiff who successfully brings a claim for unfair debt collection practices is entitled to a statutory damage award of up to \$1,000 under the Act. 15 U.S.C. § 1692k(a)(2)(A). In this action, the Defendant plainly does not care about complying with the FDCPA, as evinced by its violation of - at least - four different, discrete provisions of the law: (1) failing to disclose that it is a debt collector, (2) seeking hundreds of dollars from the Plaintiff that she does not owe, (3) misrepresenting the amount of the Plaintiff's debt to the credit reporting agencies, and (4) not even bothering to tell the Plaintiff that she has the statutory right to dispute this made-up debt. Defendant further *knew* that the Plaintiff did not owe this money, but continued to pursue it anyway, making these actions intentional. *See*, Docket 1, ¶33-34.

Given the Defendant's widespread and flagrant disregard of the FDCPA, along with the intentional nature of its actions, it is respectfully submitted that this is a case where the maximum amount of statutory damages is warranted. *See, Waldrop v. LTS Collections Inc.*, No. CV-20-00246-PHX-MTM, 2020 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 208548, at *18 (D. Ariz. Nov. 4, 2020) ("The conduct described—which Defendants failed to answer despite having been personally served—is egregious, and warrants the maximum statutory penalty

1 proscribed by the FDCPA”), citing *Myers v. LHR, Inc.*, 543 F. Supp. 2d 1215,
2 1216-18 (S.D. Cal. 2008) (full statutory damage award for threatening legal
3 action to collect debt after the statute of limitations expired); *Esget v. TCM*
4 *Fin. Servs. LLC*, 2014 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 8583, 2014 WL 258837 at *7 (E.D.
5 Cal. Jan. 23, 2014) (full statutory damage award for threatening debtor with
6 lawsuits and wage garnishments that collector “never intended to take”);
7 *Miranda v. Law Ofc. of D. Scott Carruthers*, 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 55180,
8 2011 WL 2037556 at *5 (E.D. Cal. May 23, 2011) (full statutory damage
9 award for mailing plaintiff a letter with the heading “NOTICE OF PENDING
10 COURT PROCEEDINGS” when no lawsuit had been filed).

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12 It is therefore respectfully requested that the Plaintiff should be be
13 awarded \$1,000 for her statutory damages.
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17 **C. Plaintiff Is Entitled To An Award Of Actual Damages.**
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19 In addition to statutory damages, Ms. Hubbard seeks an award of actual
20 damages to compensate her for the emotional distress she suffered as a result
21 of the Defendant’s attempts to dun her for this debt that was not hers and that
22 she could not afford. As outlined in her accompanying Declaration, Ms.
23 Hubbard is 86 years old and living on a very tight and fixed budget. When
24 she received the collection letter from the Defendant, this elderly woman
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1 became frantic, worried and anxious about what would happen if she didn't
2 accept the Defendant's offer to 'settle' this made-up debt for \$500. Ms.
3 Hubbard was concerned that any money the Defendant was going to take from
4 her was going to bite into the funds she needed for her daily living expenses.
5 Because the Defendant then put this on Ms. Hubbard's credit report, this also
6 hurt her credit. This kept her up at night and caused her to lose sleep, and she
7 got so nervous that she reached out to a lawyer for help.
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10 Courts in this Circuit and nationwide regularly award FDCPA plaintiffs
11 damages for the emotional distress they suffered as a result of the debt
12 collector's actions. "[I]t is commonly accepted that damages stemming from
13 emotional distress are compensable under the FDCPA." *Perkons v. Am.*
14 *Acceptance, LLC*, No. CV-10-8021-PCT-PGR, 2010 U.S. Dist. LEXIS
15 125711, at *7 (D. Ariz. Nov. 28, 2010), citing *Baker v. G.C. Services Corp.*,
16 677 F.2d 775, 780 (9th Cir. 1982) ("The only actual damages that a plaintiff
17 would be likely to incur [under the FDCPA] would be for emotional distress
18 caused by abusive debt collection practices"); FTC Staff Commentary on the
19 Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, 53 Fed.Reg. 50097, 50109 (Dec. 13, 1988)
20 (noting that actual damages under the FDCPA include "damages for personal
21 humiliation, embarrassment, mental anguish, or emotional distress").
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1 When a plaintiff's emotional distress - such as anxiety and lost sleep -
2 is supported by only the plaintiff's affidavit without any other corroborating
3 evidence, the courts have typically awarded approximately \$5,000 in
4 compensation. *See e.g., Kajbos v. Maximum Recover Solutions, Inc.*, 2010
5 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 142690, 2010 WL 2035788, at *3 (D. Ariz. May 20,
6 2010) (Relying on the plaintiffs' essentially identical and fairly conclusory
7 declarations, the court awarded \$5,000 in actual damages per plaintiff under
8 the FDCPA as a result of the plaintiffs' emotional distress and mental anguish
9 in the form of fear of answering the telephone, sleeplessness, feelings of
10 hopelessness, pessimism, and nervousness which impacted their jobs, their
11 personal relationships, and created marital instability); *Perkons v. Am.*
12 *Acceptance, LLC*, No. CV-10-8021-PCT-PGR, 2010 U.S. Dist. LEXIS
13 125711, at *12 (D. Ariz. Nov. 28, 2010)(\$5,000 awarded for emotional
14 distress to FDCPA plaintiff, based solely on her description of her symptoms
15 in her declaration); *Cantu v. A R Client Servs. LLC*, 2020 U.S. Dist. LEXIS
16 149805, at *8 (C.D. Cal. Aug. 18, 2020)(\$5,000 awarded to FDCPA plaintiff
17 based on her declaration that she suffered "a great deal of mental anguish in
18 the form of stress, anxiety, nervousness, restlessness, and sleeplessness");
19 *Waldrop v. LTS Collections Inc.*, 2020 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 208548, at *16-17
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1 (awarding \$2,000 for emotional distress where the FDCPA plaintiff alleged
2 that she suffered headaches, loss of sleep, and loss of appetite).

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4 It is therefore respectfully requested that the Plaintiff be awarded
5 \$5,000 in actual damages to compensate her for the emotional distress she was
6 needlessly forced to suffer in her old age.

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8 **D. Plaintiff Is Entitled To An Award Of Attorneys' Fees And Costs.**

9 As the Plaintiff has prevailed in this action, she is entitled to an award
10 of attorneys' fees and costs. A consumer who brings a successful FDCPA
11 lawsuit can recover "the costs of the action, together with a reasonable
12 attorney's fee as determined by the court." 15 U.S.C. § 1692k(a)(3). "The
13 FDCPA provides for fee-shifting as a matter of course to successful
14 plaintiffs." *Jacobson v. Healthcare Fin. Servs., Inc.*, 516 F.3d 85, 95 (2d
15 Cir.2008). Generally, litigants in the United States pay their own attorneys'
16 fees, regardless of the outcome of the proceedings. However, "in order to
17 encourage private enforcement of the law ... Congress has legislated that in
18 certain cases prevailing parties may recover their attorneys' fees from the
19 opposing side... The FDCPA is one such statute..." *Camacho v. Bridgeport*
20 *Fin., Inc.*, 523 F.3d 973, 978 (9th Cir. 2008).
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1 Courts have long recognized the importance of the fee shifting
2 provision of the FDCPA, as well as the public policies behind it. The 9th
3 Circuit affirmed that a separate award for costs and fees is mandatory if a
4 plaintiff prevails on her claim under the Act. “Given the structure of the
5 section, attorney's fees should not be construed as a special or discretionary
6 remedy; rather, the Act mandates an award of attorney's fees as a means of
7 fulfilling Congress's intent that the Act should be enforced by debtors acting
8 as private attorneys general.” *Tolentino v. Friedman*, 46 F.3d 645, 651-52
9 (7th Cir. 1995). *See also, Gonzales v. Arrow Fin. Servs., LLC*, 660 F.3d
10 1055, 1061 (9th Cir. 2011) (“Congress encouraged private enforcement by
11 permitting aggrieved individuals to bring suit as private attorneys
12 general.”); *Evon v. Law Offices of Sidney Mickell*, 688 F.3d 1015, 1032 (9th
13 Cir. 2012) (“The reason for mandatory fees is that Congress chose a 'private
14 attorney general' approach to assume enforcement of the FDCPA”).

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21 Once a party has established that he is entitled to attorneys' fees, “[i]t
22 remains for the [] court to determine what fee is 'reasonable.’ ” *Hensley v.*
23 *Eckerhart*, 461 U.S. 424,433 (1983). Increases or decreases are warranted in
24 rare or exceptional cases. *See, Blum v. Stenson*, 465 U.S. 886, 898-901
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1 (1984); *Harris v. Marhoefer*, 24 F.3d 16 (9th Cir. 1994); *Clark v. City of Los*
2 *Angeles*, 803 F.2d 987, 990-91 (9th Cir. 1986).

3 Under Ninth Circuit precedent, district courts are to employ the
4 “lodestar” method in determining reasonable attorney's fees in FDCPA cases.
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6 *Ferland v. Conrad Credit Corp.*, 244 F.3d 1145, 1149 n. 4 (9th Cir.2001).
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8 The lodestar figure is calculated by multiplying the number of hours
9 reasonably expended on the litigation by a reasonable hourly rate for each
10 attorney or paralegal involved. *Hensley v. Eckerhart*, 461 U.S. 424, 433, 103
11 S.Ct. 1933, 76 L.Ed.2d 40 (1983). The lodestar figure should be in line with
12 the rates prevailing in the community for similar services by attorneys of
13 comparable skill, experience, and reputation. *Id.* A strong presumption exists
14 that the lodestar figure represents a reasonable fee. *See Pennsylvania v. Del.*
15 *Valley Citizens' Council for Clean Air*, 478 U.S. 546, 564–65, 106 S.Ct. 3088,
16 92 L.Ed.2d 439 (1986).
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21 In this action, the Plaintiff’s counsel has submitted a printout of the
22 records maintained by its billing software, which is maintained
23 contemporaneously with billed activities. *See*, Exhibit A. As these detailed
24 records reflect, Plaintiff’s counsel spent a total of 14.7 hours to litigate this
25 case through the instant default judgment motion. There was no double-
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1 billing or overstaffing in this case. Instead, this case was staffed by a single
2 attorney, Yitzchak Zelman, Esq., a partner at Marcus & Zelman, LLC, who
3 has been practicing for 12 years since first being admitted in 2012. The
4 qualifications and expertise of Mr. Zelman are fully set forth in his
5 Declaration attached hereto.
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8 Mr. Zelman requests an hourly rate of \$450 per hour for his work in
9 this case. As discussed in his accompanying Declaration, Mr. Zelman does
10 have a number of regularly paying hourly clients, who consistently pay his
11 hourly rate of \$450 per hour for his services. Furthermore, these exact
12 requested hourly rates have been repeatedly awarded to Mr. Zelman over the
13 past two years. *See, United Steelworkers of Am. v. Phelps Dodge Corp.*, 896
14 F.2d 403, 407 (9th Cir. 1990)(“Affidavits of the plaintiffs' attorney and other
15 attorneys regarding prevailing fees in the community, and rate determinations
16 in other cases, particularly those setting a rate for the plaintiffs' attorney, are
17 satisfactory evidence of the prevailing market rate”).
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22 Thus, Mr. Zelman was awarded \$450.00 per hour two years ago, in
23 *Barenbaum v. Hayt, Hayt & Landau, LLC*, 2021 WL 120925, at *6 (E.D. Pa.
24 Jan. 13, 2021). In *Coulter v. Receivable Management Systems*, 2:17-cv-
25 03970-JS [Docket 52] (E.D.Pa. June 4, 2020), the Honorable Chief Judge Juan
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1 Sanchez approved Mr. Zelman's requested hourly rate of \$450 per hour in an
2 FDCPA class action. Similarly, in *Richardson v. Verde Energy*, 5:15-cv-
3 06325-WB [Docket 140] (E.D.Pa. May 19, 2020), the Honorable Judge
4 Wendy Beetlestone also approved this same requested hourly rate for Mr.
5 Zelman in a TCPA class action. That hourly rate was most recently awarded
6 to Mr. Zelman in *Espinosa v. Andrew C. Metcalf et al* [Docket 123] (D. Mass.
7 October 5, 2023) ("the Court concludes that \$450/hour is a reasonable hourly
8 rate for both Attorneys Zelman and Crick") and in *Kapllani v. Metcalf et al*,
9 1:23-cv-10107-AK [Docket 42](D. Mass. July 19, 2023).

13 Caselaw reflects that Mr. Zelman's requested hourly rate of \$450 per
14 hour is also squarely in line with the hourly rates awarded in this District to
15 consumer attorneys with similar levels of experience. For example, in *Gross*
16 *v. CitiMortgage Inc.*, No. CV-18-02103-PHX-ROS, 2023 U.S. Dist. LEXIS
17 139966, at *5 (D. Ariz. Aug. 10, 2023) the Honorable Judge Silver awarded
18 an hourly rate of \$650.00 to a consumer attorney with 13 years of experience
19 (i.e., one more year of experience than Plaintiff's counsel in this case). And
20 in *Martinez v. Alltran Fin. LP*, No. CV-18-04815-PHX-DLR, 2021 U.S.
21 Dist. LEXIS 50489, at *4-5 (D. Ariz. Mar. 17, 2021), the Honorable Judge
22 Rayes awarded an hourly rate of \$500.00 to a consumer attorney with 11
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1 years of experience (i.e., one year less than Plaintiff's counsel in this case).
2 *See also, Gonzales v. Thunderbird Collection Specialists, Inc.*, No. CV-19-
3 08302-PHX-SPL, 2020 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 265070, at *3 (D. Ariz. Oct. 16,
4 2020)(noting that the "Valeo Attorney Hourly Rates Database" indicates
5 indicates that the average partner rate in Phoenix is \$606 an hour and the
6 average rate for all positions generally at such firms is \$438 an hour).
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9 Mr. Zelman's Affidavit, attesting to his regular hourly rate, is attached
10 hereto, and establishes that the sought hourly rate here is reasonable. "We
11 recently pronounced that declarations of the prevailing market rate in the
12 relevant community are sufficient to establish the appropriate billing rate for
13 lodestar purposes." *Guam Soc'y of Obstetricians & Gynecologists v. Ada*,
14 100 F.3d 691, 696 (9th Cir. 1996). Further proof of the reasonableness of
15 Mr. Zelman's requested hourly rate can be seen from these other cases in
16 Arizona, which considered attorneys with similar years of experience.
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20 Multiplying Mr. Zelman's requested hourly rate of \$450.00 per hour by
21 the 14.7 hours expended in this matter results in a fee award of \$6,615.00.
22 Plaintiff is also entitled to recovery of her out-of-pocket costs. Here,
23 Plaintiff's expenses consists of the \$405.00 filing fee, and the \$90 spent on
24 service of process. *See*, Exhibit A. This results in a total fee award of \$7,110.
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E. A Default Judgment Is Appropriate And Warranted In Light Of The Seven *Eitel* Factors.

The Ninth Circuit has outlined the various factors that need to be considered, in determining whether a default judgment is appropriately granted. *See, Eitel v. McCool*, 782 F.2d 1470, 1471-72 (9th Cir. 1986). Specifically, the Court must consider seven factors: (1) the possibility of prejudice to plaintiff; (2) the merits of plaintiff's substantive claim; (3) the sufficiency of the complaint; (4) the sum of money at stake; (5) the possibility of a dispute concerning material facts; (6) whether defendant's default was due to excusable neglect; and (7) the strong policy underlying the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure favoring decisions on the merits. *Id.* Each of these elements warrant the granting of a default judgment in this action.

The first element is plainly present here, where the Plaintiff would obviously be prejudiced if default judgment was not granted, since she would be left without recourse against a debt collector who obviously has no interest in otherwise answering for its flagrant violations of her rights. *See, Kajbos v. Maximum Recover Sols., Inc.*, No. CV 09-1206-PHX-MHM, 2010 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 142690, at *6 (D. Ariz. May 17, 2010)(finding this first *Eitel* element satisfied in an FDCPA case, noting that “Plaintiffs would clearly suffer prejudice if default judgment was not granted because they would be without

1 other recourse for recovery”); *Waldrop v. LTS Collections Inc.*, No. CV-20-
2 00246-PHX-MTM, 2020 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 208548, at *8 (D. Ariz. Nov. 4,
3 2020)(“The first *Eitel* factor weighs in favor of default judgment. Plaintiff will
4 be prejudiced by failure to enter default judgment, as continuation of this
5 action despite Defendants' failure to respond precludes Plaintiff's ability to
6 either obtain relief or litigate this case on the merits”).
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10 The second and third *Eitel* elements are similarly met here, where the
11 Plaintiff has adequately established that the Defendant engaged in several
12 unfair collection practices prohibited by the FDCPA. *Kajbos*, 2010 U.S. Dist.
13 LEXIS 142690, at *6 (agreeing that these two elements were met because
14 “Second, it appears that Plaintiffs have adequately pled the count of violation
15 of the FDCPA in their Complaint against Defendant. Third, as Defendant's
16 failure to answer constitutes an admission to the averments contained in the
17 complaint under FRCP 8(d), the Court must accept the allegations as true”);
18 *Waldrop*, 2020 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 208548, at *8 (agreeing that both of these
19 elements were met where the FDCPA plaintiff adequately alleged each
20 element of her claim under the statute.
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25 The fourth *Eitel* element is easily met here, considering the small sums
26 at stake. *Waldrop*, 2020 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 208548, at *14 (agreeing that
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1 where \$5,035.00 were requested for attorney's fees and costs under the
2 FDCPA, and another \$2,500.00 was sought for actual damages, this element
3 was met because “the amounts are not so unreasonable that they weigh against
4 default judgment”); *Kajbos*, 2010 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 142690, at *6 (finding
5 this factor to be satisfied in FDCPA case where the plaintiff was only seeking
6 \$1,000 in statutory damages and another \$5,000 in actual damages).
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10 There is no possibility of a dispute of material facts, so the fifth *Eitel*
11 element is also satisfied. *Waldrop*, 2020 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 208548, at *14
12 (“The fifth *Eitel* factor weighs in favor of entering default judgment. The
13 possibility of a dispute regarding material facts is relevant only so far as there
14 are two parties present to dispute those facts. When one party fails to appear
15 to defend an action, there is no dispute of material facts”); *Kajbos*, 2010 U.S.
16 Dist. LEXIS 142690, at *6 (“Here, Plaintiffs filed a well-pleaded complaint
17 alleging the facts necessary to establish its claims and Defendant failed to
18 answer Plaintiffs' complaint. Thus, this factor also favors the entry of default
19 against Defendant”).
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24 There is zero indication that the Defendant’s default is the result of
25 excusable neglect. Nor has the Defendant claimed that it was, so the sixth
26 *Eitel* factor weighs in favor of granting this Motion for Default Judgment.
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1 *Waldrop*, 2020 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 208548, at *14-15 (“This factor weighs
2 heavily in favor of granting default judgment. The risk of excusable neglect
3 is substantially lessened when a defendant fails to respond after being properly
4 served”); *Kajbos*, 2010 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 142690, at *6 (“Defendant failed to
5 answer Plaintiffs' Complaint and has not opposed the instant motion; indeed
6 Defendant has not even entered an appearance in this case. Accordingly, the
7 sixth factor favors granting default judgment against Defendant).
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11 It bears noting that Defendant’s default in this action is not some
12 random one-off occurrence. Instead, this appears to be a *modus operandi* of
13 the Defendant, as evinced by the numerous times they default in FDCPA cases
14 filed in the federal courts; pursuing debtors without any regard for the
15 FDCPA, and then ignoring the resultant lawsuit in the hopes that the consumer
16 gives up and doesn’t follow through with collecting any default judgment.
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18 *See e.g.*, Clerk’s Certificate of Defaults entered against Defendant in *Snyder*
19 *v. Portfolio Recovery Associates, LLC et al*, 2:23-cv-00535-EWH-RJK
20 (E.D.Va. February 1, 2024); *Vazquez v. Zions Debt Holdings, LLC et al*, 1:23-
21 cv-22689-KMM (S.D. Fl. September 1, 2023); *Archer v. Experian*
22 *Information Solutions, Inc. et al*, 8:23-cv-02888-JSM-CPT (M.D. FL. January
23 18, 2024). Indeed, the undersigned has yet to find a case where this Defendant
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1 *did* appear or defend itself in any of the 12 cases they have been named in on
2 PACER.

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4 Finally, the seventh *Eitel* factor weighs in favor of default judgment,
5 where the Defendant has expressed zero interest in litigating this case on its
6 merits. *See, Waldrop*, 2020 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 208548, at *15 (“The final *Eitel*
7 factor supports entry of default judgment. Though the Federal Rules of Civil
8 Procedure contain a strong preference for deciding cases on the merits, a
9 judgment on the merits is impractical, if not impossible, where defendants fail
10 to respond to a plaintiff’s complaint. Accordingly, the preference for decisions
11 on the merits does not preclude default judgment”); *Kajbos*, 2010 U.S. Dist.
12 LEXIS 142690, at *6 (“Defendant’s failure to answer Plaintiffs’ Complaint
13 makes a decision on the merits impractical, if not impossible. Under FRCP
14 55(a), termination of a case before hearing the merits is allowed whenever a
15 defendant fails to defend an action. This is exactly what occurred here, and
16 thus the seventh *Eitel* factor does not preclude the Court from entering default
17 judgment against Defendant”).

24 **CONCLUSION**

25 For the reasons set forth above, it is respectfully submitted that
26 Plaintiff’s Motion for Default Judgment should be granted in its entirety.
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1 With the entry of the Certificate of Default, Plaintiff prevailed in this action
2 by obtaining a finding that the Defendant's actions violated the Plaintiff's
3 rights under the FDCPA. Statutory damages of \$1,000 and compensatory
4 damages in the amount of \$5,000 should be awarded to compensate the elderly
5 Plaintiff for what she was subjected to as a result of the Defendant's disregard
6 for the law. Finally, the Plaintiff should be permitted to recoup the \$7,110 in
7 attorneys' fees and expenses reasonably incurred in this action, for a total
8 award of \$13,110.
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12 Dated: April 9, 2024
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14 Respectfully submitted,

15 By: /s/ Yitzchak Zelman
16 Yitzchak Zelman, Esq.
17 Marcus Zelman, LLC.
18 *Attorney for the Plaintiff, Patricia Hubbard*
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